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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/009,782	03/25/2002	Ken-Ichi Takeuchi	217301US0PCT	1319

22850 7590 08/26/2003

OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
1940 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

WALICKA, MALGORZATA A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1652

DATE MAILED: 08/26/2003

12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application N .

10/009,782

Applicant(s)

TAKEUCHI ET AL.

Examiner

Malgorzata A. Walicka

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2003 and 04 June 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☒ Other: sequence alignment.

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The Amendment, Request for Reconsideration and Statement filed on May 21, 2003 as paper No. 9, and Supplemental Amendment comprising the substitute specification, filed as paper No. 10 on June 4, 2003 are acknowledged.

The amendment to the claims and the substitute specification have been entered as requested. Claims 1-13 are canceled. New claims 14 - 34 are entered. Claims 14-34 are pending and are the subject of this Office Action.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Objections

The objection to the specification is withdrawn, because the substitute specification has been filed.

The amendment filed on June 4, 2003 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132 because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132 states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is at page 11, line 11 the name of the restriction endonuclease Sau3A1.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

Objections to claims 4 and 11 are moot because the claims have been cancelled.

In the newly add claim 19 the word "by" should be added after the word modified.

Formal drawings are acknowledged.

2. Rejections

3.1. 35 USC, section 112, second paragraph

Rejection of claims claim 1-13 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph made in the previous Office Action is moot, because the calms have been cancelled.

Claim 21 and 22 recite the limitation "the zinc tolerance " in the fist line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim, because the base claim 14 is reciting the phrase "wherein said microorganism is zinc resistant."

Claim 19 and 20 are indefinite, because they do not identify the D-aminoacylase producing gene that was modified. In addition, claim 20 is not clear as to when the D-aminoacyklase gene was modified. Was the gene modified before transformation or thereafter?

Claims 14, 17-27 and 28-34 are rejected because they are confusing. The claims recite or are directed to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the amino acid SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein said DNA molecule comprises the following sequence of restriction sites: EcoRI-BglII-PvuII-HindIII or Sall-BglII-PvuII. Plasmid pKNSD2 presented in Fig. 2, comprises the restriction site EcoRI before the start codon of the gene for D-aminoacylase, as well as the restriction sites EcoRV and Hind III in 3' noncoding portion the gene inserted in the plasmid (residues 1605 and 1753), and in addition the open reading frame itself comprises Sall, BglII and

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PvuII (residues 190, 284, and 1296, respectively) recognition sites. However, those recognition sites do not compose the sequence of nucleotides described as EcoRI-BglII-PvuII-HindIII, i.e., GAATTCAGATCTCAGCTGAAGCTT, because they occur in the different parts of the DNA constructs and ORF.

2.2. 35 USC, section 112, first paragraph

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2.1.1. Lack of written description

Claims 14-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The claims are directed to a zinc-tolerant microorganism transformed with a gene encoding D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes*, and the use of such organism for production of D-aminoacylase, wherein **the expression of said gene is enhanced in the presenc of zinc ions.** The claims are directed to a

large genus of microorganisms and a large genus of methods of producing the enzyme. Applicants, however, failed to describe any representative species of such genera of microorganism and methods, because Applicants did not disclose a zinc resistant microorganisms containing a D-aminoacylase gene from *Alcaligenes* wherein **the expression of D-aminoacylase gene is increased** by the presence of zinc ions. Applicants disclosed a zinc resistant transformant *E. coli* that overexpresses D-aminoacylase of *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* because the DNA construct used for transformation was designed to cause such overexpression, i.e. the ribosome binding site was modified, the *tac* inducible promoter was used, and the Hind III recognition site was introduced.

Applicant measured the activity of the enzyme directly in the *E. coli* culture medium supplemented with zinc or zinc free, and found that the medium from the culture of *E.coli* exhibited higher enzyme activity when the zinc ions were present.

On page 14 Applicants write, "the enzyme activity in the 0.2 mM zinc-added culture medium was 58.86 U/mL (broth –out pH of 5.3) and the enzyme activity in the 2.0 mM zinc–added culture medium was 109.79 U/mL (broth-out pH of 5.11), compared with the enzyme activity of 21.78 U/mL in the zinc-free culture medium (broth-out pH of 5.05). Thus, it has been confirmed that the addition of zinc ion, at least within a predetermined concentration range, greatly improves the D-aminoacylase producing potency".

However, the phrase: "addition of zinc ion, at least within a predetermined concentration range, greatly improves the D-aminoacylase producing potency"

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has no support in the Applicants disclosure. The reason is that the applicants did not provide any measurements of the number of D-aminoacylase molecules, or the D-aminoacylase mRNA content per cell of transformant, when it was cultivated in the presence or absence of zinc in the medium. Any of these measurements is necessary to conclude that the expression of the enzyme was increased.

D-aminoacylase is a zinc dependent metalloprotease whose activity is increased in the medium supplemented with zinc ions (see, for example, the paper by Wakayama et al. Role of conserved histidine residues in D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6", Bioscience, Biotechnology and Biochemistry, 2000, vol. 64, 1-8, on which the Applicants are co-authors; the article is included in the IDS). Thus, one skilled in the art would expect that the activity of the enzyme in the presence of 2 mM or 5 mM zinc ions containing medium would be higher than in the medium without zinc.

In conclusion, Applicants did not provide a sufficient description of the claimed invention so that one skilled in the art was convinced that at the time the application was filed applicants were in possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 14, 17-27 and 32-34 are rejected for lack of written description of the structure of the DNA molecule from *Alcaligenes encoding* D-aminoacylase, said molecule comprising the following sequence of restriction sites: EcoRI-BglII-PvuII-HindIII or Sall-BglII-PvuII.

Applicants' invention is directed to a genus of transformed microorganisms or DNA molecules encoding enzymes originating from the genus *Alcaligenes*. Said genus comprises many species. Applicants disclose only one species of said genus of enzymes, i.e. D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6 identified by SEQ ID NO: 2, however this is not sufficient to provide identifying structural characteristics of all the species of the genus, especially because the specification fails to teach any structure/function relationship for the disclosed species of the DNA molecule encoding D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6 identified by SEQ ID NO:2. Those skilled in the art realize that even a change of a single nucleotide in the encoding sequence can inactivate or change the kind of activity of the in the enzyme. Therefore, because the specification lacks description of the nucleotide changes which are neutral for the function of the encoded protein,

One skilled in the relevant art is not convinced that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

2.2.2. Scope of enablement

Rejection of claims 1-13 made in the previous Office Action for scope of enablement is moot because the claim have been cancelled.

However, new claims 14, 17-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a microorganism comprising DNA molecule encoding D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6 identified by SEQ ID NO: 2, does not

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reasonably provide enablement for a transformed microorganism comprising DNA molecule encoding D-aminoacylase from the genus of *Alcaligenes*, said molecules comprising a sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BglII-PvuII-HindIII or Sall-BglII-PvuII, wherein expression of said DNA molecule increases in the presence of zinc ions.

The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. The claims are directed to a large genus of transformed microorganisms for which expression of DNA encoding D-aminoacylase from the genus *Alcaligenes* is increased in the presence of zinc. Neither such molecules or transformants are disclosed by Applicants; see the above rejection for lack of written description.

The scope of the claims must bear a reasonable correlation with the scope of enablement (In re Fisher, 166 USPQ 19 24 (CCPA 1970)). Otherwise, undue experimentation is necessary to make the claimed invention.

Factors to be considered in determining whether undue experimentation is required are summarized *In re Wands* [858 F.2d 731, 8 USPQ 2nd 1400 (Fed. Cir. 1988)]. The Wands factors are: (a) the quantity of experimentation necessary, (b) the amount of direction or guidance presented, (c) the presence or absence of working example, (d) the nature of the invention, (e) the state of the prior art, (f) the relative skill of those in the art, (g) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, and (h) the breadth of the claim.

The nature and breadth of the claimed invention encompasses transformants comprising DNA molecules from the genus of *Alcaligenes*, wherein said molecules comprises a sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BglII-PvuII-HindIII or Sall-BglII-PvuII, or any microorganism resistant to zinc and expressing said DNA molecule, wherein expression of said molecule is increased in the presence of zinc ions.

Although the art of cloning, engineering, and expressing of genes and transforming microorganisms is well developed, and skills of those in the art high, the predictability of the results of transforming a zinc resistant microorganism with a DNA molecule encoding D-aminooacylase comprising a sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BglII-PvuII-HindIII or Sall-BglII-PvuII, wherein said DNA molecule originates from any species of the *Alcaligenes* genus, so that the expression of said gene was increased in the presence of zinc ions in the culture medium, is low. The specification does not teaches DNA molecules from the genus *Alcaligenes* encoding D-aminoacylase whose expression may be increased by the presence of zinc in the medium. Thus, lack of this teaching forces one skilled in the art to do research outside the realm of routine experimentation. This experimentation has a low probability of success absent the guidance as to which particular structural feature of the genus of the DNA molecules is responsible for increase of expression of D-aminoacylase by zinc. Furthermore, the specification does not disclose any expression controlling element whose activity *in vitro* is increased by zinc, nor the specification teaches any expression vector containing a gene encoding D-aminoacylase, wherein said vector after

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being transected to any zinc resistant microorganism exhibits higher expression when said transformant is cultivated in the presence of zinc. Thus, Applicants have not provided sufficient guidance to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention in a manner reasonably correlated with the scope of the claims. Without further guidance on the part of Applicants how to select a DNA molecule from *Alcaligenes* or to make an expression controlling element whose activity is increased in the presence of zinc, the experimentation left to those skilled in the art is unnecessary, improperly extensive and undue.

In addition, claims 28 - 34 are rejected because while the specification is enabling for the DNA molecule of SEQ ID NO: 1 encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 plasmid pKNSD2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 1, does not reasonably provide enablement for a DNA molecules encoding D-aminoacylase from the genus *Alcaligenes*, wherein said DNA molecule comprises a sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BglII-PvuII-HindIII or SalI-BglII-PvuII.

The scope of the claims must bear a reasonable correlation with the scope of enablement (In re Fisher, 166 USPQ 19 24 (CCPA 1970)). Otherwise, undue experimentation is necessary to make the claimed invention.

The nature and breadth of the claimed invention encompasses DNA molecules from the genus of *Alcaligenes*, wherein said molecules comprise the sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BglII-PvuII-HindIII or SalI-BglII-PvuII, and encode D-aminoacylase.

Although the art of cloning of genes, expressing them, and checking the enzymatic activity of the expressed proteins and making restriction maps and

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sequencing the encoding DNA is well developed, and skills of those in the art high, selecting a DNA molecule from any species of the genus *Alcaligenes*, wherein said DNA molecule encodes D-aminnoacylase and comprises the sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BglII-PvuII-HindIII or SalI-BglII-PvuII is out of routine experimentation. The specification does not teach other species of the genus *Alcaligenes*, wherein said species would be the proper source of the claimed DNA molecules. Lack of this teaching forces one skilled in the art to do research outside the realm of routine experimentation. Thus, because Applicants have not provided sufficient guidance to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention in a manner reasonably correlated with the scope of the claims, the experimentation left to those skilled in the art is unnecessary, improperly extensive and undue.

2.3. 35 USC section 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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Claim 28, 29 and 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wakayama et al. (Cloning and Sequencing of a Gene Encoding D-Aminoacyase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6 and Expression of the Gene in *Escherichia coli*, Biosci. Biotech. Biochem, **1995**, 59, 2115-2119, included in IDS).

The claims are directed to an isolated nucleic acid sequence which encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

Wakayama et al. disclose the DNA molecule that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; see Figure 3, page 2117 of the article, and the enclosed sequence alignment.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Malgorzata A. Walicka, Ph.D., whose telephone number is (703) 305-7270. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

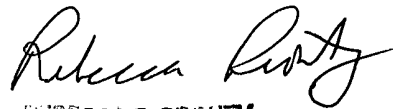
If attempts to reach examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ponnathapura Achutamurthy, Ph.D. can be reached on (703) 308-3804. The fax number for this Group is (703) 305-3014.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionists whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

Malgorzata A. Walicka, Ph.D.

Art Unit 1652

Patent examiner


REBECCA E. PROUTY
PRIMARY EXAMINER
~~GROUP 1300~~
1600


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Db 21 GlySerAsnThrProGlyArgAlaAspLeuGlyValArgGlyAspArgIleAla 40
OY 154 ATCGGAGATCTGTCGAGCGCCGCGACACCGGGGTGAGCTGCGGGCTGGTGC 213
Db 41 IleGlyAspLeuSerAspAlaAlaIleHisThrArgValAspValSerGlyLeuVal 60
OY 214 GCGCCGGCTTCATCAGATCTGCACACCGACAGCAACTACCTGCTCAGCGCTGGAC 273
Db 61 AlaProGlyPheIleAspSerHisThrHisAspAspAsnTyrLeuLeuArgArgAsp 80
OY 274 ATGAGCCCAAGATCTGCAGAGCGCTGACACAGGTGCTCAGCGCAATTCGGCATCAC 333
Db 81 MethProGlyIleSerGlnGlyValThrValValThrGlyAsnGlyIleSer 100
OY 334 CTGGCGCGCTGCGCAGCGCAACCGCGCGCGCTGACCTGCTGAGCGAAGCGCG 393
Db 101 LeuAlaProLeuAlaHisAlaAsnProProAlaProLeuAspLeuAspGlnGly 120
OY 394 TCTTACGGTTTCAGCGCTTCGCGGACTTACCTGGAGCGCTTGGCGGCGCGCGGCG 453
Db 121 SerTyrArgPheGlnArgPheAlaAspTyrLeuAlaAspAlaLeuArgAlaThrProAla 140
OY 454 GTCAACGCGCTGTATGTTGGGCGCATTCACCTCGCGCGCGCTCATGCGGACTTG 513
Db 141 ValAsnAlaIleAcylMetValGlyHisSerThrLeuArgAlaAlaValMetProAspLeu 160
OY 514 CAGCGCGCGCGCCACCGACAGAGAAATCGCGCGCTGCGGAGCTGCGCGGAGGAGCATG 573
Db 161 GlnArgAlaAlaThrAspGlnGlyIleAlaAlaMetArgAspLeuAlaIleValMet 180
OY 574 GCGAGCGCGCGCTGCGGCTTCGACCGCGCTTCACCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCAC 633
Db 181 AlaSerGlyAlaIleGlyIleSerThrGlyAlaPheTyrProProAlaAlaArgAlaThr 200
OY 634 ACCGAGAATATCATGAGGTGTGCGCGCGCTGACGCGCATGGCGGATATAGCGCAC 693
Db 201 ThrGlnGlyIleIleGlyValAlaCysArgProLeuSerAlaHisGlyGlyIleThrAlaThr 220
OY 694 CACATGCGCGAGAGCGAGCATCTGCGCGCGCTGAGAGAAACCTTCGCGATGCG 753
Db 221 HisMetArgAspGlnGlyIleHisIleValAlaAlaLeuGlnGlyIleThrPheArgIleGly 240
OY 754 GCGAGCGTGCAGCTGCGCGGTGTATCTGCACCAACAAGTCATGGCGCGACCAATTC 813
Db 241 ArgGlnLeuAspValProValIleIleSerHisIleValMetGlyGlnProAspPhe 260
OY 814 GCGCGCTGCGCGAGAGCTGCGCGCTGATCGAGCGCGCATGGCGCGCGAGAGCTGCG 873
Db 261 GlyArgSerArgGlnThrLeuProLeuIleGlyAlaAlaMetAlaArgGlnAspValSer 280
OY 874 CTGAGCGGTATCCCTACGTGCGCGGTCCACCATGCTCAAGAGAGAGCGCGTGTCTG 933
Db 281 LeuAspAlaTyrProTyrValAlaGlySerThrMetLeuGlnAspArgValIleLeu 300
OY 934 GCGCGAGCGACATCATCCTGCTGCAAGCCCTTCCCGCACTGAGCGCGCGAGCTG 993
Db 301 AlaGlyArgThrIleIleThrIleTyrCysArgProPheProIleuSerGlyArgAspLeu 320
OY 994 GATGAACTCGCGCGAGCGCGCAATTCAGAGAGTGTGCTGCGCGAGCTGCGACCG 1053
Db 321 AspGlnValAlaIleGlnArgGlyIleSerIleTyrAspValAlaProGlnLeuGlnPro 340
OY 1054 GCGCGCGCGCTGCTCATGATGAGAGAACCGAGCTGCGAGGAGATCTGCGCGCTGCG 1113
Db 341 AlaGlyAlaIleThrPheMetIleAspGlnProAspValGlnArgIleLeuAlaPheGly 360
OY 1114 CCGACCATGATGCGCGAGCGCGCTGCGCGCGAGAGAGCGCGCGCATCCGCGCTGTGG 1173
Db 361 ProThrMetIleGlySerAspGlyLeuProHisAspGlnArgProHisProArgLeuThr 380
OY 1174 GCGACCTTCCCGGGTGTGCGGCACTTGGCGCGAGAGCTGCGCGCTTCCCGCTGGAG 1233
Db 381 GlyThrPheProArgValLeuGlnHisTyrAlaAlaArgAspLeuGlyLeuPheProLeuGln 400

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the May 1,

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OY 1234 ACGGCGGTATGAGATGACGCGCGTGCAGCCGCGCGCTTCGGCTTGGCGCGCGG 1293
Db 401 ThrAlaValIleThrPheMetIleThrIleValAlaAlaArgPheGlyLeuAlaGlyArgGly 420
OY 1294 CAGCTGACAGCGCGGTACTTCGCGCGAGCTGAGTGTGTCGACCGCGCGACAGTGGCGAT 1353
Db 421 GlnLeuGlnAlaGlyTyrPheAlaAspLeuValAlaPheAspProAlaThrValAlaAsp 440
OY 1354 ACCGCGACCTTGCAGACACCTTACGAGCGCGCGCGCGCATTCCTGCTAGTCGAC 1413
Db 441 ThrAlaThrPheGlnHisProThrGlnArgAlaAlaGlyIleHisSerValTyrValAsn 460
OY 1414 GCGCGCGCGTGTGCAAGACAGCGCTTACGCGCGCGCGAGATGCGCGCGCGCTGCGCA 1473
Db 461 GlyAlaProValIleThrGlnGlnAlaPheThrGlyGlnHisAlaGlyArgValLeuAla 480
OY 1474 CGCAGCGCGCGC 1485
Db 481 ArgThrAlaAla 484

RESULT 2
JC4165
N-acyl-D-glutamate amidohydrolase (EC 3.5.1.-) - Alkaligenes xylosoxydans subsp. xy:
C/Species: Alkaligenes xylosoxydans subsp. xylosoxydans A-6
C/Date: 12-Oct-1995 #sequence_revision 10-Nov-1995 #text_change 07-May-1999
C/Accession: JC4165
J:Wakayama, M.; Ashika, T.; Miyamoto, Y.; Yoshikawa, T.; Sonoda, Y.; Sakai, K.; Mori,
J. Biochem. 118, 204-209, 1995
A/Title: Primary structure of N-acyl-D-glutamate amidohydrolase from Alkaligenes xy
A/Reference number: JC4165; MUID:96015170; PMID:8537313
A/Accession: JC4165
A/Molecule type: DNA
A/Residues: 1-488 <DNA>
A/Cross-references: DDBJ:D45918
A/Note: The authors translated the codon CAG for residue 132 as Ala, GGC for residue
C/Comment: This enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of N-acyl derivatives of various D-a
A/Genes: day
C/Superfamily: aminoacylase
C/Keywords: hydrolase

Alignment Scores:
Pred. No.: 8,09e-47 Length: 488
Score: 1000.50 Matches: 223
Percent Similarity: 59.38% Conservative: 62
Best Local Similarity: 46.46% Mismatches: 190
Query Match: 30.33% Indels: 5
DB: 2 Gaps: 4

US-10-009-782-1 (1-1758) x JC4165 (1-488)
OY 52 CAGCCCTTCGACCTGCTGCTGCGGGGCGACCTCATTCAGAGCGCAACACCGGGG 111
Db 3 GlnUysLeuAspLeuValIleGlnGlyIleTyrValIleAspGlyLeuGlnGlyProArg 22
OY 112 GCGCGCGCGAGCTGCGCGCTGCGCGCGAGCGAGCTGCGCGCGCATTCGTGTGGAC 171
Db 23 ArgArgAlaAspValGlyIleArgGlyGlnArgIleAlaIleGlyAspLeuSerAla 42
OY 172 GCGCGCGCGAGACCGCGGCTGAGCTGCGCGCTGCTGCGCGCGCGCTTCATCGAC 231
Db 43 AlaProAlaAspArgAlaGlyLeuAspAlaGlyIleArgIleValAlaProGlyPheIleAsp 62
OY 232 TCGACACCGCAGCAGCACTACCTGCTCAGAGCGCTGCGGACATGACGCCCAAGATTCG 291
Db 63 ThrHisGlyHisAspAspLeuMetPheValGlnUysProGlyLeuGlnUysThrSer 82
OY 292 CAGGGGCTTACCAACGGTGTGTCAGGGCAATTCGCGCATGAGCGCTGCGCGCGCTGCG 348
Db 83 GlnGlyIleThrSerValValAlaGlyAsnGlyIleSerGlyAlaProAlaProLeu 102
OY 349 CAGCGCAACCGCGCGCGCGCTGAGCTGAGAGAGAGCGCGCTTACCGTTTCGAG 408

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    201. .1655
      ,/gene="dan".

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[illegible]

Table 20-2 Some restriction endonucleases and their cleavage sites

Microorganism	Name of enzyme	Target sequence and cleavage sites
Generates cohesive ends		
<i>E. coli</i>	EcoRI	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{G} \text{ A} \text{ A} \text{ T} \text{ T} \text{ C} \\ \text{C} \text{ T} \text{ T} \text{ A} \text{ A} \text{ G} \end{array}$
<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> H	BamHI	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{G} \text{ G} \text{ A} \text{ T} \text{ C} \text{ C} \\ \text{C} \text{ C} \text{ T} \text{ A} \text{ G} \text{ G} \end{array}$
<i>B. globigii</i>	BglII	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{A} \text{ G} \text{ A} \text{ T} \text{ C} \text{ T} \\ \text{T} \text{ C} \text{ T} \text{ A} \text{ G} \text{ A} \end{array}$
<i>Haemophilus aegyptius</i>	HaeII	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Pu} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ Py} \\ \text{Py} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ Pu} \end{array}$
<i>Haemophilus influenza</i>	HindIII	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{A} \text{ A} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ T} \text{ T} \\ \text{T} \text{ T} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ A} \text{ A} \end{array}$
<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	PstI	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{C} \text{ T} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ A} \text{ G} \\ \text{G} \text{ A} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ T} \text{ C} \end{array}$
<i>Streptococcus albus</i> G	SalI	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{G} \text{ T} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ A} \text{ C} \\ \text{C} \text{ A} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ T} \text{ G} \end{array}$
<i>Thermus aquaticus</i>	TaqI	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{T} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ A} \\ \text{A} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ T} \end{array}$
Generates flush ends		
<i>Brevibacterium albidum</i>	BalI	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{T} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ C} \text{ A} \\ \text{A} \text{ C} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ T} \end{array}$
<i>Haemophilus aegyptius</i>	HaeI	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ (\text{A}) \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ C} (\text{T}) \\ (\text{T}) \text{ C} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ G} (\text{A}) \end{array}$
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	SmaI	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{C} \text{ C} \text{ C} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ G} \\ \text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ C} \text{ C} \text{ C} \end{array}$

Note: The vertical dashed line indicates the axis of dyad symmetry in each sequence. Arrows indicate the sites of cutting. The enzyme TaqI yields cohesive ends consisting of two nucleotides, whereas the other enzymes contain four nucleotides. The enzyme HaeI recognizes the sequence GGCC whether the adjacent base pair is A·T or T·A, as long as dyad symmetry is retained. Pu and Py refer to any purine and pyrimidine, respectively.

~~SalI GTC GAC~~

~~SalI GTC GAC~~